

# **EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT 1974**


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**ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION**



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**Ministry of the  
Attorney  
General**



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**ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION**



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**Ministry of the  
Attorney  
General**

The Ontario Law Reform Commission was established by section 1 of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act* for the purpose of promoting the reform of the law and legal institutions. The Commissioners are:

H. ALLAN LEAL, Q.C., LL.M., LL.D., *Chairman*  
HONOURABLE JAMES C. McRUER, O.C., LL.D., D.C.L.  
HONOURABLE RICHARD A. BELL, P.C., Q.C.  
W. GIBSON GRAY, Q.C.  
WILLIAM R. POOLE, Q.C.

Lyle S. Fairbairn, B.A., LL.B., is Counsel to the Commission. The Secretary of the Commission is Miss A. F. Chute, and its offices are located on the Sixteenth Floor at 18 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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## ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Sixteenth Floor  
18 King Street East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5C 1C5

To The Honourable John T. Clement, Q.C.  
Attorney General for Ontario

### EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT 1974

Dear Mr. Attorney:

We have the honour to present the Eighth Annual Report  
of the Ontario Law Reform Commission.





## INTRODUCTION

1. This report deals with the work of the Commission during the fiscal year April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975. During the last nine months, at the request of the Attorney General, the Commissioners, along with the research and administrative staff at the central office, have been singularly committed to the completion of the research and the preparation of the Report on Support Obligations in the Family Law Project. Earlier in the year, the Commission initiated a study of the International Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of the International Will, drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference on Wills, Washington, D.C., October 16-26, 1973. The Report on this subject was submitted to the Attorney General on July 5, 1974. In addition to these items the Commission, through its research staff retained outside the central office, has attempted to sustain a high level of production in other projects in its programme, including: the reference on The Sale of Goods Act; a new reference on The Religious Institutions Act and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act; The Change of Name Act; and the Law of Property Project. This report deals with the details of these activities.

## THE PROGRAMME: REFERRED MATTERS

2. Section 2 (1) (d) of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act* requires the Commission to inquire into and consider any matter relating to any subject referred to it by the Attorney General.

## PROJECTS IN PROCESS

### (i) *Law Relating to the Sale of Goods*

3. We stated in our Seventh Annual Report 1973 that the report of our research team, under the direction of Professor Jacob S. Ziegel, was scheduled for completion by March 31, 1975. The work of conducting the necessary research and preparing research papers in all essential areas of this field of study has progressed satisfactorily, though a little more slowly than we had anticipated, over the year under review, with the result that the date for the receipt of the report of the research team has been rescheduled for June 30, 1975.

4. A grasp of the nature of the project and the scope of the research undertaken can be gained from the following list of the research topics assigned and working papers prepared:

### I. *Empirical and Statistical Studies*

- (1) Canadian Manufacturers' Association Questionnaire and Statistical Results.
- (2) Analysis of C.M.A. Survey Results

- (3) A Descriptive Overview of Marketing Functions as Perceived and Performed by the Entrepreneur.
- (4) Analysis of Contractual Terms and Warranty Documents based on Materials Received from O.L.R.C.-C.M.A. Questionnaire Respondents

## II. *Formation of Contract*

- (1) The Effect of Unsigned Writings in the Formation of Sales Contracts: "The Battle of Forms" and Related Questions
- (2) The Law of Consideration
- (3) Good Faith in Sales Transactions
- (4) Formalities of Formation: Statute of Frauds
- (5) The Uncertainty of Terms in Sales Transactions
- (6) Privity of Contract
- (7) The Doctrine of Frustration in the Law of Sales
- (8) Mistake in Contracts for the Sale of Goods
- (9) Research Memoranda
  - (A) Sealed Contracts in Sale of Goods
  - (B) Effect of Absent Time Provisions in Sales Contracts (UCC 2-309)
  - (C) Output and Requirement Contracts and Exclusive Dealing (UCC 2-306)

## III. *The Parties' Obligations, Performance and Remedies*

- (1) Scope of *The Sale of Goods Act*
- (2) The Classification of Contractual and Non-Contractual Obligations
- (3) Implied Conditions and Warranties in *The Sale of Goods Act*, Sections 13-16
- (4) Fair Exchange of Values in Sales Transactions: The Doctrine of Unconscionability
- (5) Disclaimer Clauses
- (6) Performance Obligations: Delivery and Payment
- (7) Instalment Contracts
- (8) Anticipatory Repudiation and Mitigation of Damages

- (8a) Assignment of Choses in Action and Delegation of Performance
- (9) Seller's Remedies
- (10) Buyer's Remedies
- (11) Arbitration

#### IV. *Property Effects*

- (1) Property in Goods, Incidence and Consequences
- (2) The *Nemo Dat* Doctrine and Sales Transactions
- (3) Documents of Title

#### V. *Comparative and Miscellaneous*

##### Sale of Moveables in Quebec Law

5. After the receipt of the report of the research team in June, 1975 the Commission will devote its attention to the formulation of its recommendations for reform and the preparation of the final report for the Minister. We are grateful to Professor Ziegel and his colleagues on the research team for their continued co-operation and scholarly assistance in the exhaustive review of an important area of the law of this jurisdiction.

#### (ii) *The Religious Institutions Act and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act.*

6. By letter dated May 14, 1974, the then Attorney General, the Honourable Robert S. Welch, Q.C., directed a reference to the Commission in the following terms:

to examine, study and enquire into the past, present and future utility and effectiveness of The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act and The Religious Institutions Act, and, after study and consideration, to recommend such changes in the law relating to these Acts as in the opinion of the Ontario Law Reform Commission are necessary and/or desirable.

7. In general, *The Religious Institutions Act* prescribes a statutory scheme under which religious societies or congregations may, through the simple device of appointing trustees, arrange for the acquiring, mortgaging, selling or otherwise dealing with land acquired for religious or congregational purposes. Thus the necessity of incorporation and corporate administration is avoided. By express terms, however, the convenient and remedial procedures of the legislation are open only to Christians and Jews. While no doubt acceptable when originally passed, the legislation seems deficient in the modern pluralistic society of Ontario and, understandably, there have been some requests to extend the applicability of the legislation to other religious sects.



8. *The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act* deals with a related, though different problem. Historically, mortmain legislation dealt with the device of licensing the holding of land by corporations. Corporations never die and for reasons of taxation, control of wealth, etc., it was thought necessary to exercise rigid supervision over the amount and duration of ownership of land by these institutions. The Act is comprised of two largely unassociated parts, viz., a part concerning mortmain which applies to corporations and requires all corporations which have no other authority to hold land in the Province to obtain a licence in mortmain. This applies largely to federally incorporated companies. The second part of the statute concerns charitable uses and provides, very broadly, that a charitable trust or organization, whether or not it is incorporated, and subject to certain exceptions, may not hold land for more than two years unless it obtains the consent of a Supreme Court judge. Otherwise the land vests in the Public Trustee who is directed by the Act to sell it and transfer the net proceeds of the sale to the charity.

9. *The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act* has caused difficulties in recent years and has been described variously as a carry-over from feudal times and an anachronism. Although the Select Committee on Company Law in its Interim Report, 1967, recommended the repeal of the entire statute, its retention has been supported by others because it serves as an indirect method of monitoring foreign ownership of land.

10. The Commission's research on this reference is under the capable direction of Professor A. H. Oosterhoff, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario.

#### THE PROGRAMME: PROJECTS INITIATED BY THE COMMISSION

##### (a) — COMPLETED PROJECTS

#### *The International Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of the International Will*

11. Pursuant to section 2 (1) (a) of *The Ontario Law Reform Commission Act*, the Commission initiated a study of the International Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of the International Will drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference on Wills, Washington, D.C., October 16-26, 1973. The Chairman of the Commission was appointed by the Government of Canada to act as chief of the Canadian delegation at this Conference.

12. Testamentary succession with international implications is no new thing. The ownership by Canadian nationals and provincial domiciliaries of assets situated abroad is now commonplace and its incidence increasing. Conversely, the heterogeneity of our people and the attractions which this country offers to the foreign investor combine to make testamentary succession a matter of primary importance in private international law.

13. It was thought for some time that the existence of wide variation in the rules of law affecting the formal validity of wills would prove to be an obstacle in the settling of a single form of will which would gain wide international acceptance, however desirable that result would be.

14. Consequently, states in their internal rules of law and by international convention sought to provide alternative forms of will-making which would be permitted on an equal basis with their own internal modes. Section 19 of the Ontario *Wills Act* accommodates such alternative modes to that provided by section 11 of the Act, but the manner and formalities of making, so far as the will relates to an interest in land in Ontario, are governed by the formalities prescribed in section 11.

15. A more liberal approach to the acceptance of alternative modes of will-making also led to the formulation of an international convention on the conflict of laws rules relating to the formal validity of testamentary dispositions by The Hague Conference on Private International Law in 1961. This Convention has been ratified by thirteen states: Austria, Botswana, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Japan, Mauritius, Poland, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. Canada at that time was not a member of The Hague Conference and the absence of an acceptable federal state clause in the Convention makes accession by Canada impossible.

16. This evidence of a more ready acceptance by the signatory states to The Hague Convention of alternative modes encouraged the belief that an attempt should be made to arrive at the removal of conflict of laws concerning formal validity of wills by the more direct route of providing a uniform law on the form of the international will. Not surprisingly, this cause was espoused by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit) and their efforts were brought to fruition in the concluding of the Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will by the Diplomatic Conference in October, 1973.

17. The Convention makes provision for the adoption by the signatory states of a uniform law on the form of the international will; the annex to the Convention contains the text of that uniform law; and the Convention is accompanied by a resolution advocating the adoption of a system concerning the safekeeping of international wills.

18. The inclusion in the Convention of a federal state clause makes it possible for the Government of Canada to ratify the Convention at the request of, and on behalf of one or more of the provinces and territories of Canada.

19. The Convention and the Uniform Law on the form of the international will represents a major advance in the international unification of the rules in a vital area of the law respecting succession to property in the estates of deceased persons. Because its provisions are relatively simple, its impact direct, and the nature of the legal prescriptions so closely akin to the



domestic law of Ontario that little change in current practice is required to accommodate the new procedure, the Commission is of the view that it deserves the unqualified support in this jurisdiction and has recommended:

- (1) that the Government of Ontario request ratification on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Government of Canada of the Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will; and
- (2) that the Province of Ontario enact the Uniform Law appearing as the Annex to the Convention together with such further provisions as are necessary to give the provisions of the Annex full effect in this Province.

20. At its annual meeting in 1974, the Uniform Law Conference of Canada formulated an amendment to the Uniform Wills Act which, if adopted, would implement the Convention and the Uniform Law on the form of international wills and provide a system for their safekeeping. The proposed implementing legislation has the approval of the Uniformity Commissioners from all provinces and territories in Canada.

#### (b) — PROJECTS IN PROCESS

##### (i) *Family Law Project*

21. As indicated previously in this report, the Commission is engaged in the final stages of the preparation of its report on Support Obligations which will be submitted to the Attorney General early in the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1975. The report will deal exhaustively with interspousal support obligations under provincial law, whether in the form of alimony as an independent remedy, of maintenance available through summary proceedings under *The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act*, and of maintenance with respect to matrimonial causes (apart from divorce) under *The Matrimonial Causes Act*. The text also contains a review and appraisal of the maintenance provisions, as corollary relief, under the *Divorce Act*.

22. The support obligations affecting children have also been subjected to an intensive analysis with a view to their rationalization and reform. The provincial legislation included in this study comprises *The Children's Maintenance Act*, *The Infants Act*, *The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act*, *The Child Welfare Act*, and *The Matrimonial Causes Act*; and in the field of federal legislative competence, maintenance as corollary relief under the *Divorce Act*.

23. With the submission of its Report on Support Obligations, the Commission will have substantially completed its work, begun in 1965, on the Family Law Project; and attained its goal of providing the detailed design of a law reform programme which, if implemented, would bring the laws affecting all those in the family relations into closer consonance with the

needs and expectations of contemporary society. That the task should have taken ten years, even if we had been free to pursue it without major though justifiable interruptions, is not surprising. That it could have been accomplished at all, is attributable to the scholarship and devotion of a host of people whose invaluable assistance we now gratefully acknowledge.

(ii) *Law of Property Project*

24. As indicated a year ago, the four current topics in the Law of Property Project are: (a) the law of trusts; (b) the law of mortgages; (c) the basic principles of real property law; and (d) the law of landlord and tenant.

25. In the area of trust law draft reports are in the course of preparation on the following topics: imperfect trust provisions; powers of maintenance and advancement; and restraints on anticipation and on alienation. Work continues on a working paper involving the apportionment of capital and income as between life tenant and remainderman and consideration of the principle of unitrust. During this year we have made a beginning on our review of the law governing the administration of the estates of deceased persons. In the absence of Professor Ralph E. Scane, the whole of the project on the law of trusts has come under the capable direction of Professor Donovan W. M. Waters.

26. During the summer of 1974, Professor A. J. Stewart, Faculty of Law, University of Windsor, on behalf of the Commission and in consultation with representatives of the mortgage lending institutions and members of the legal profession specializing in this area of the law, did a preliminary study for the purpose of identifying current problems; determining whether a full-scale review of the law of mortgages was desirable and necessary; and, if so, establishing the research design of such a project. We have now received Professor Stewart's report and on the basis of the material and findings contained in it, we are prepared to embark on the larger study when financial and personnel resources become available.

27. Although our research personnel continued work this year on the study involving the basic principles of real property law, activity on the preparation of our final report on landlord and tenant law involving commercial and industrial leases and tenancies was interrupted to accommodate the more pressing needs of the other projects in our programme referred to above.

(iii) *The Change of Name Act*

28. In the course of its research and, more particularly, in the initial stages of preparing a draft report on this topic, it became apparent to the Commission that neither the felt inadequacies of the present law nor the solutions suggested for their reform had been delineated clearly enough. The Commission recognizes, of course, the legitimate desire of a growing number of married women for more "flexibility in the use of married or

maiden names" for some purposes. We are concerned, however, with the implications of these practices with respect to the accuracy and reliability of formal record-keeping under vital statistics legislation at both the national and international level, the naming of children, etc. The Commission has arrived at certain tentative conclusions which it plans to publish in a working paper for general circulation and comment before submitting definitive recommendations for legislation.

(iv) *Deferred Projects in the Programme*

29. Due to pressure of urgent commitments, particularly in relation to family law, the Commission has not been able to complete the task concerning the law of evidence as outlined in our Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports according to our forecasts. The necessary research has been completed and it is anticipated that definite recommendations will be forthcoming during the next fiscal year. For similar reasons the work on the project concerning the enforcement of judgment debts has been deferred. Work on this subject will be resumed this year.

#### LIAISON WITH OTHER LAW REFORM AGENCIES

30. As in previous years, we were privileged during the past twelve months to receive many visitors from outside our own jurisdiction and to discuss with them common problems of law reform. We are grateful to them all for the pleasure of their visit and the benefit of their experience so richly shared.

31. Representatives of law departments and law reform agencies in Australasia included the Honourable Vernon Wilcox, Q.C., M.P., Attorney General for the State of Victoria; Mr. Robert Watt, Law Reform Commission of New South Wales; Mr. J. F. Keeler, Department of Law, University of Adelaide, South Australia; Dr. Robin Sharwood, Executive Director, Victoria Law Foundation, Melbourne; and Dr. F. J. Northey, Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Auckland, and Member of the New Zealand Law Revision Commission.

32. In June last, we were most pleased to receive a visit from the Right Honourable The Lord Pearson, P.C., C.B.E., Chairman of the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury; members of his Commission, Mr. Norman S. Marsh, Q.C., a member of the Law Commission of England and Wales; Mr. Walter Anderson, C.B.E., from the Council of the Trade Union Congress; Mrs. Margaret Brooke, J.P., Vice-Chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes; and with them Mr. A. W. Ure, member of the Confederation of British Industries, and Mr. Ken Haddocks, Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

33. The Alberta Board of Review of Provincial Courts visited Toronto in June, 1974 and met with representatives of our Commission. Mr. Justice



W. J. C. Kirby of the Supreme Court of Alberta is Chairman of the Board. He was accompanied by Dr. M. Wyman and Mr. J. E. Bower, both members of the Board, Mr. J. L. Lewis, Counsel, and Mr. Emile Gamache, Secretary.

34. In August, 1974 the Commission was represented by the Chairman and Counsel, Mr. Lyle S. Fairbairn, at a meeting of the law reform agencies of Canada in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

35. On February 11, 1975, we were delighted by a visit from the Honourable Mr. Justice Nicholson of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island and Chairman of the Law Reform Commission. Mr. Justice Nicholson is currently seized with the responsibility of studying and reporting on the organization of the courts at all levels in the Island.

36. Through the good Offices of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. L. D. Meares, Chairman of the Law Reform Commission, New South Wales, the Ontario Commission has received an invitation to send a representative to the next Conference of Australian Law Reform Agencies, being held in Sydney on April 2-4, 1975. We are happy that Mr. W. R. Poole, Q.C., a member of our Commission, has consented to attend as our representative at this Conference.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

37. Annexed hereto as Appendix A is a list of the reports which have been prepared and submitted by the Commission since its inception in 1964, and the extent to which our recommendations have found their way into legislation. During this year, members of the Commission and our staff have responded to a large number of invitations to address groups interested in the work of the Commission and its reports, particularly the Report on Family Law, Part IV — Family Property Law.

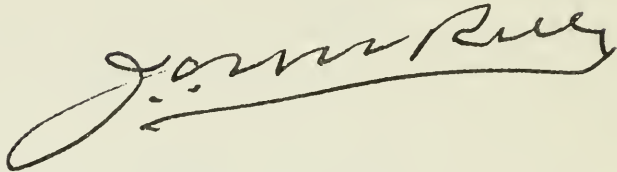
38. Annexed hereto as Appendix B is a list of the officers and permanent staff of the Commission. We extend a hearty welcome to those who have joined our ranks this past year: Miss C. H. MacLean, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. R. S. G. Chester, B.A. (Hons. Juris.), as members of the legal research staff; and Mrs. M. E. Llewellyn and Miss Teresa D. Evans, as members of the administrative staff. To Mrs. Carol Creighton, who has resigned to join the staff of the Ministry, we express our grateful thanks for her scholarly and devoted contribution to our work. Our sincere thanks are also extended to the Secretary, Miss A. F. Chute, and to the administrative staff for their splendid efforts on our behalf this past year.

39. May we also record our thanks and appreciation to you, Mr. Attorney, and the officers of the Ministry for the manner in which we have been sustained and encouraged in our work.

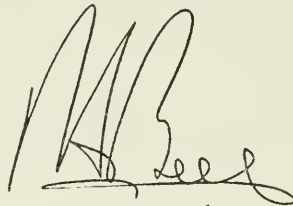
All of which is respectfully submitted.




H. ALLAN LEAL,  
*Chairman.*



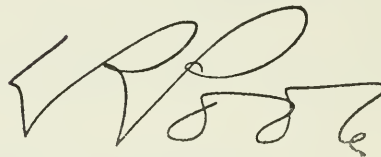
JAMES C. McRUER,  
*Commissioner.*



RICHARD A. BELL,  
*Commissioner.*



W. GIBSON GRAY,  
*Commissioner.*



WILLIAM R. POOLE,  
*Commissioner.*

March 31, 1975

## APPENDIX A

### REPORTS MADE BY THE ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Title	Date of Report	Recommendations Implemented by
No. 1 The Rule Against Perpetuities	February 1, 1965	—
No. 1A Supplementary Report on the Rule Against Perpetuities	March 1, 1966	The Perpetuities Act, 1966, Stat. of Ont. 1966, c. 113
No. 2 The Wages Act; Assignment of Wages	March 3, 1965	The Wages Amendment Act, 1968, Stat. of Ont. 1968, c. 142
No. 3 Personal Property Security Legislation	March 28, 1965	—
No. 3A Supplementary Report on Personal Property Security Legislation	May 18, 1966	The Personal Property Security Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 72
The Evidence Act; Admissibility of Business Records	February 16, 1966	The Evidence Amendment Act, 1966, Stat. of Ont. 1966, c. 51, s. 1
The Mechanics' Lien Act	February 22, 1966	—
Supplementary Report on The Mechanics' Lien Act	May 26, 1967	The Mechanics' Lien Act, 1968-69, Stat. of Ont. 1968-69, c. 65
Proposed Extension of Guarantor's Liability on Construction Bonds	May 30, 1966	—
The Execution Act: Exemption of Goods from Seizure	December 9, 1966	The Execution Amendment Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 27
The Law of Condominium	March 6, 1967	The Condominium Act, 1967, Stat. of Ont. 1967, c. 13
Basis for Compensation on Expropriation	September 21, 1967	The Expropriations Act, 1968-69, Stat. of Ont. 1968-69, c. 36
The Limitation Period for Actions under The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Act, 1930	January 8, 1968	The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Amendment Act, 1968, Stat. of Ont. 1968, c. 120
Annual Report 1967	January 15, 1968	—
Certain Aspects of the Proposed Divorce Legislation contained in Bill C-187 (Can.)	January 19, 1968	The Divorce Act, Stat. of Can. 1967-68, c. 24, s. 26
The Proposed Adoption in Ontario of the Uniform Wills Act	February 5, 1968	—
The Protection of Privacy in Ontario	September 10, 1968	—

Title	Date of Report	Recommendations Implemented by
The Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1960, c. 190, s. 183, as amended Stat. of Ont. 1961-62, c. 63, s. 4 (commutation)	October 3, 1968	—
Trade Sale of New Houses and the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor	October 4, 1968	—
Interim Report on Landlord and Tenant Law Applicable to Residential Tenancies	December 10, 1968	The Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1968-69, Stat. of Ont. 1968-69, c. 58
Limitation of Actions	February 3, 1969	—
Annual Report 1968	April 7, 1969	—
The Age of Majority and Related Matters	May 12, 1969	The Age of Majority and Accountability Act, 1971, Stat. of Ont. 1971, c. 98
Status of Adopted Children	June 3, 1969	The Child Welfare Amendment Act, 1970, Stat. of Ont. 1970, c. 96, s. 23
Report on Family Law: Part I — Torts	November 4, 1969	—
Report on Section 20 of The Mortgages Act	March 12, 1970	The Mortgages Amendment Act, 1970, Stat. of Ont. 1970, c. 54, s. 1
Report on Family Law: Part II — Marriage	April 6, 1970	The Civil Rights Statute Law Amendment Act, 1971, Stat. of Ont. 1971, c. 50, s. 55 (partial implementation only)
Annual Report 1969	April 20, 1970	—
Report on Actions Against Representatives of Deceased Persons	November 30, 1970	The Trustee Amendment Act, 1971, Stat. of Ont. 1971, c. 32, s. 2
The Coroner System in Ontario	January 25, 1971	The Coroners Act, 1972, Stat. of Ont. 1972, c. 98
Sunday Observance Legislation	February 26, 1971	—
Land Registration	March 23, 1971	—
Annual Report 1970	March 31, 1971	—
The Change of Name Act	May 31, 1971	The Change of Name Amendment Act, 1972, Stat. of Ont. 1972, c. 44
Section 16, The Mortgages Act	June 18, 1971	—
Development Control	September 28, 1971	The Planning Amendment Act, 1973, Stat. of Ont. 1973, s. 10
Powers of Attorney	January 11, 1972	—
Occupiers' Liability	January 11, 1972	—



Title	Date of Report	Recommendations Implemented by
Consumer Warranties and Guarantees in the Sale of Goods	March 31, 1972	—
Review of Part IV of The Landlord and Tenant Act	March 31, 1972	The Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1972, Stat. of Ont. 1972, c. 123
Annual Report 1971	March 31, 1972	—
The Non-Possessory Repairman's Lien	October 4, 1972	—
Administration of Ontario Courts, Part I	February 26, 1973	—
Annual Report 1972	March 31, 1973	—
Administration of Ontario Courts, Part II	May 23, 1973	—
Report on Family Law: Part III — Children	September 25, 1973	—
Report on The Solicitors Act	September 28, 1973	—
Report on Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation	November 9, 1973	—
Administration of Ontario Courts, Part III	December 17, 1973	—
Report on Family Law: Part IV — Family Property Law	February 8, 1974	—
Report on Family Law: Part V — Family Courts	February 8, 1974	—
Annual Report 1973	May 6, 1974	—
International Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of the International Will	July 3, 1974	—

## APPENDIX B

### OFFICERS AND PERMANENT STAFF ONTARIO LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Chairman	H. Allan Leal, Q.C., LL.M., LL.D.
Vice-Chairman	Honourable James C. McRuer, O.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Commissioners	Honourable Richard A. Bell, P.C., Q.C. W. Gibson Gray, Q.C. William R. Poole, Q.C.
Counsel	Lyle S. Fairbairn, B.A., LL.B.
Secretary	Miss A. F. Chute
Legal Research Officers	M. A. Springman, B.A., M.A., M.Sc., LL.B. M. P. Richardson, B.A., M.A., LL.B. C. H. MacLean, B.A., LL.B. R. S. G. Chester, B.A. (Juris.)
Administrative Assistant	Mrs. A. E. Harrower
Secretary to Chairman	Mrs. S. Hlynka
Secretary to Vice-Chairman	Mrs. M. E. Williams
Secretary to Counsel	Mrs. D. M. Halyburton
Secretary to Administrative Officer	Mrs. M. E. Llewellyn
Secretaries to Legal Research Officers	Mrs. Cynthia D. Smith Miss Teresa D. Evans
Receptionist	Mrs. B. G. Woodley



